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Ohio

AUSTIN, TEXAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 15 1856.

Ladder company, Mr. A. Rosenbaum was elected a delegate to the firemen's con-

vention, to be held shortly at Gainesville. Business is dull, and but few people are

PROPER TREATMENT FORCOUGHS.

what constitutes a good cough and lung syrup, we will say that tar and wild cherry is the basis of the best remedies yet dis-

covered. These ingredients with several

others as equally efficacious, enter largely

into Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, thus making it one of the most reliable now on the market. Price 50 cents and

\$1.00. Samples free. Sold by Alexander

Gents, attention! Just received, an

extra fine line of summer shoes, very

cheap, at Jas. Martin's.

That the reader may fully understand

in town to-day.

CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

THE HURD CASE OF OHIO-SLIGHT CESSATION OF LABOR ARBI-TRATION TALK.

CONGRESSIONAL.

BENATE.

Washington, April 12.—A resolution offered by Mr. Eeck was agreed to, appointing Senator Gibson, of Louisians, to membership of the senate committee on commerce, in place of Senator Jones, of Florida, during the present temporary absence of timt senator from the senate.

Mr. Morgan's resolution, recently submitted, relating to Nicaraguan claims, was, at his request, referred to the committee on Nicaraguan claims.

Mr. Nichildules are moved to take un the resolu-

Mr. Riddlebarger moved to take up the resolu-tion relating to the consideration of executive nom-inations in open session. He insisted on the year and mays, which resulted in the defeat of the mo-

n—yeas, 7: aays, 51. Phis vote is not in any sense a test of the strength the open session movement, inasmuch as many the strongest advocates voted in the nega-

Mr. Long submitted an addition to his resolution relating to the open executive session. The addi-tion recites the rules which the resolutions pro-

relating to the open executive session. The addition recites the rules which the resolutions propose to amend.

On motion of Mr. Hoar the senate went into executive session and the nomination of Senator Jackson to be United States circuit judge, in place of Jackson to be United States circuit judge, in place of Jackson Mr. Plact asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the senate going into executive session Mr. Plact asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the senate, after the morning business, to-morrow, in support of his resolution relating to open executive session.

The Indian appropriation bill was then taken up. While the Indian appropriation bill was being read, Mr. Hoar moved that the senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. The mocion was agreed to and the senate doors were closed. When the doors reopened the presiding officer placed before the senate, as "unfinished business," for the atternoon, Mr. Frye's fisheries resolution. Mr. Frye, by unanimous consent, allowed this to go over informally, in order that consideration of the Indian appropriation bill might be resumed.

On motion of an Conger, and after debate by Messes Conget, Dav s, Dolph and Plumb, the amount of appropriation for Indian schools in Alaska was increased from \$15,000 to \$20,000. The bill was then passed substantially as reported from the committee, and the senate, after executive session, adjourned.

[Mr. Flatt said his present resolution was that

sion, adjourned.

IMr. Platt said his present resolution was that Lor. Flatt said his present resolution was that executive nomination, so considered with open doors, except when otherwise ordered. Senstors themselves out to desire that their constituents should know what the senate is doing. The prin-cipal objection to the proposed change was that it was against the customs, and that was no argu-ment.

Mr. Platt reviewed the history of secret legislative and the executive sessions.
At the conclusion of Mr. Platt's remarks, which were quite long, Mr. Butler obtained unanimous consent to address the senate after the morning business to morrow on the subject of open executive seadons.

Mr. Legan said he desired to follow Mr. Butler on the same subject.

On motion of Mr. Butler the house bill was passed, anthorizing the secretary of war to deliver to the lawful owner, on proper proof, certain properly captured in the late war, consisting of family heirlooms, silvedware, watches, etc.

The februier resolution was then placed before the scene.

HOUSE.

Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, from the committee in ways and means, reported a bill to reduce tariff area and modify the laws in relation to the collec-

taxes and modify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenue.

The committee of the whole (Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, in the chair), presented the views of the minority of the committee.

Mr. O'Neil (of Pennsylvania) asked leave to have printed in the Record the protest of employes, representing 47,000 workingmen, in all states of the union, against a reduction of the tariff.

Er. Morrison (of Hilmois) insisted that the protest should be presented through the petition board.

Arkansas, and Texas. The commission shall be empowered to send for persons and papers; t sit during the sessions of the house; to visit such places in those states as may be necessary in order to facilitate their investigation, and shall report juring the present session, with such recommendations as it may deem proper to make.

opted without division.

Morrison stated that the bill which has reonly passed the house, known as the arbitration till, was insuequate in its provisions. The object of the pending res. Intion was to enable congress to learn the facts of the case, so that it might per-

laboring mear an illusion that reher had in the body of this house. Relief could not be found here or be aided by any legislative enactment. It was the duty of the house to speak at once, in order that workingmen might stop and pause and consider. Mr. Powderly stood at the head of a powerful organization, which he endeavored to govern with wisdom. He had been unable to do so because his subordinates had refused to acknowledge his authority. Workingmen said they wished to arbitrate. What was there to be arbitrated? They said to the railroad company: "We want employment." The company said: "We will arbitrate, and the railroad company sawered: "We will arbitrate, and the railroad company sawered: "We will not arbitrate, because we do not want you." This was like any other contract. When the services of men were declined there was an end to the transaction, and congress had no power to pass a law which would make a contract for the men.

37. Handall, of Pennsylvania, said no member was more desirous than he of restricting legislation within constitutional limits. Yet in this case the government was interested in seeing peace and

the government was interested in seeing peace and order provail instead of discontent. The resolution has reference to interestate commerce, which was now luterrupted. There was no harm in the bodge possessing itself of full information on the

Mr. Hiscock, of New York, was carious to see ow many gentlemen on the other side of the ouse would invoke the constitution against the house would have the constitute a right of petition. How many would go on record against the 700,000 men who said they had wrongs to be redressed, and who asked for the assistance

to be redressed, and who asked for the assistance of coursess.

Mr. Resed, of Maine, said congress, like every other benislative body, sat for the hearing and redress of grievances, and in this case it was bound to give the investigation asked for, to learn what the lasts were and then to act upon them. If it terned out the facts were such as could be acted upon, he protested against the everlastingly putting up of the constitution against every proposition which was presented in the house. The effect of this would be to make a mockery of the constitution and to give point to the jest that the constitution in the line of a strict construction was in favor of every bill he opposed.

he opposed.

Mr. Warner, of Ohlo, emphasized the gravity of the occasion. He maintained that no power more than congress was empowered to deal with the scheet, and contended that the proposed investigation came within the provisions of the constitu-

states and contended that the proposed investigation came within the provisions of the constitution.

Mr. Curum, of Pennsylvania, said the purpose of the resolution was to investigate the cause of the unrest of the people. If corporations had violated the rights of the humblest man in the country he had a right to redress, and had a right to a hearing before this algust assembly. If the man was wronged let congress understand it, and lay the fron hand of the government on those who had wronged him. If there was not power in the constitution to redress those wrongs it was a broken.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, regretted that the gentleman from Taxas (Reagan) should have placed life opposition to the resolution on constitutional errounds. That gentleman should have been the last man to oppose a proposition which had in last man to oppose a proposition which had in last man to oppose a proposition which had in last man to oppose a proposition which had in last man to oppose a proposition which had in last man to oppose a proposition which had in last man to oppose a proposition which had in last man to oppose a proposition which had in last man to oppose a proposition which had in last man to oppose a proposition which had in last man to oppose a proposition which had in last man to oppose a proposition which had in last man to oppose a proposition which had in last man to oppose a proposition which had in last man to oppose a proposition which had in last man to oppose a proposition which had in last man to oppose a proposition which had in last man to oppose a proposition which had in last man to oppose a proposition which had in last the gen with threatens the vast stock raising interests of the United States, no other treatment should be employed, in my opinion, than preventative on the treatment should be employed, in my opinion, than preventative or the unstant the united states, no other treatment should be employed, in my opinion, than preventative or the unstant the united states, no other treatment should

should not be fristered away in the discussion of constitutional points every time the rights of the workingmen were involved.

The resolution was adopted without division.

Under the call of states the following bills were

Under the call of states the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Bredy, of Virginia, authorizing the president to appoint a board of commissioners to investigate to what extent the United States may be legally or equitably liable for debt due by the state of Virginia because of the partition of the state without its consent during the late war, and the extent of the equitable liabilities of the United States to bondholders of other states of the union and foreign bondholders, on account of the action of the state authorities of Virginia, multiplying decisions of the supreme court of the United States as to the debt of Virginia.

The District of Columbia appropriation bill was then passed without discussion or substantial amendment.

The house then adjourned. A republican cancus

amendment.

The house then adjourned. A republican caucus was announced to take place at 8 o'clock this even-

was announced to take place at 8 o'clock this evening.

Mr. Robertson, of Kentucky, spoke in Mr. Hurd's behalf, and denounced the methods which prevailed in the Ohio e ection. He remarked that the tissue ballots of South Carolina, and the bull-dozing of Louisians must pale into insignificance when the country learned the methods by which the Ohio republican election was carried on.

Mr. Paine, of New York, in speaking of the support of the claim of the sitting member, congratulated the house on having before it a case that could be determined on a pure question of law and fact.

Mr. Martin, of Alabama, and Mr. Craxton, of Virginia, argued in favor of seating Mr. Hurd, basing their conclusions on the ground that the charges that intimidation and bribery had been resorted to on the part of the friends of Mr. Romeis had been sustained by the evidence.

After speeches by Mr. Dorsey, of Nebraska, and Mr. Dowell, of Illinois, on the advocacy of the right of the contestee, and by Mr. Henderson, of North Carolina, in favor of the seating of the contestant.

The house adjourned.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

CONFIRMATIONS. Washington, April 13.—John A. McClennand, to be a member of the board of registration in Utah.

Robert Lowen, of Indian Territory, agent of the Unian agency, Indian Territory.

M. McCormack, of Dakota, secretary of Daketa

M. McCormack, of Principles of M. G. Marney, of Washington Territory, receiver at Spokane Falls, Washington Territory.
W. E. Russell, of Louisiana, register at Nacogdoches, Louisiana.
F. J. Park, of West Virginia, principal clerk of public lands in the general land office.
M. D. Baldwin, of Ohio, agent of the Blackfeet agency Montana.

M. D. Baldwin, of Omo, agent of the Blackfeet agency, Montana.

Thirty-nine postmasters were also confirmed, among the number were the following in Texas:

D. S. Chesshire, Georgetown.

H. A. McMeans, San Marcos.

F. Galesborough, Ennis.

W. V. Collins, Gonzales.

C. R. Chambers, Luling.

C. R. Chambers, Luling H P. Howard, San Antonio.

The house adjourned.

H. F. Howard, San Antonio.
S. A. Gary, Calveston.
Hewell Tatum, Belton.
John H. Corcoran, Dallas.
In addition to the above a large number of naval
appointments were confirmed. NOMINATIONS

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The president to-day sent the following nominations to the senate: POSTMASTERS:

Samuel H. Waggoner, San Jose, Cala. Wm. E. Baker, at Fairbury, Ill. Chas. H. Brown, Sterling, Kansas. Marshall Beerdsall, Emporia, Kansas. POSTAL APPROPRIATIONS.

POSTAL APPROPRIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Senator Frye, to-day, report of favorably from the committee on commerce an amendment intended to be proposed to the postoffice appropriation bill. It increases the appropriation for the transportation of foreign mails, from \$375,000 to \$1,000,000 and provides that this amount shall include the cost of railway transit across the isthmus of Panama. The amendment further changes the bill so as to direct the postmaster general to enter into costracts with American built and registered steamships, whenever possible, for the transportation of any part of said foreign mails, after legal advertisement, with the lowest responsible bidder, at a rate not to exceed 50 cents a nautical mile on the trip each way, actually traveled, between the terminal points. Provided, also, however, that the aggregate of such contracts shall not exceed \$600,000 of the sum hereby appropriated.

lest should be presented through the petition for mules, reported a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of seven members to be appointed by the speaker to investgate the causer and extent of the disturbed conditions now existing in the relations between railroad corporations en aged in inter-state commerce and their employes in the states of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Texas. The commission shall be empowered to send for persons and papers; t sit during the sessions of the house. as to disturb the existing property or treaty rights of the Indians. The bill also provides that the public land strip shall be opened to settlement under provisions of the homestead laws only, and that as soon as the Creek and Seminole tribes and the Cherokees shall have given their assent to occupy lands ceded by these Indians to the United States, they shal be opened to settlement under the five-year settlement laws. The president is authorized to appoint a commission to enter into negotiations with the Indian tribes within the limits of Oklahoma, for the purpose of assignment of lands in severalty, and purchase by the United States of relinquished and unoccupied lands.

of the pending rese intion was to enable congress to learn the facts of the case, so that it might perfect its legislation.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, contended, that congress has no mere power to regulate questions arising between carriers and their hird laborers than questions arising between carriers and their bird laborers than questions arising between carriers and their butchers or grocers. These were local questions and two fact that one of the parties might be engaged in interstate commerce, did not give congress jurisdiction over the other. The questions was whether a comcerate house of representatives would deny and repudiate local self-government, of whether it would assume that the states were not in the state were found to expend their functions.

Mr. Reagan, of Mississippi, thought it time the house should dispet the illusion in the minds of laboring mere an illusion that relief laid in the board of this house. Relief could not be found here or be added by any legislative enactment. It was the doty of the house to smeak at once, in or THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

Washington, April 13.—The senate committee on commerce to-day agreed to s favorable report on Representative James' bill to regulate commercial sales of goods and merchandise. The bill reads as follows: "That residents of each state and territory who may be within other states and territories and within the District of Columbia, may solicit from dealers or merchants orders for goods and merchandise by sample, catalogue, card, price list, description, or other representation, without payment of any license or mercantile tax."

A BLOODY AFFRAY.

PITCHED BATTLE BETWEEN KENTUCKY MOUNTAINEERS.

KENTUCKY MOUNTAINEERS.

LOUISVILLE, April 12.—The Courier-Journal's special tells of a bloody battle fought in the mountain wilds of Harlan county, Kentucky, en March 28th. John Day and three Miniard brothers and two Napier brothers were on their way to a log-rolling, when they were met by Isaac Day, Jacob and Sol Burkhart and Silas Bogg. They were all armed with rifles, and, sheltering themselves he hind trees, began firing. The firing lasted half an hour, when both parties retired. Sol Burkhart was killed outright, Jake Burkhart was seriously wounded and Silas Bogg was shot through the kead, but not fatally. The parties have surrendered and are now in jail. The trouble grew out of the arrest of Isaac Day, charged with stealing. His brother went on his bond, but surrendered him, and the fight resulted.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

RECENT OPINIONS PROMULGATED FROM PASTEUR'S STUDIO.

ST. Louis, April 13.—The Rural World will publish to-morrow a letter from Dr. Paul Paquin, state veterinary surgeon of Missouri, now in Paris studying under M. Pasteur and his colaborers the various contagious diseases of Europe which we have in America. The letter is one of great interest to those who have given any thought to pleuro-pneumonia. In a letter the doctor expresses the conviction that remedial efforts are of no avail when once the disease has become seated.

HE SAYS:

LONE STAR.

A FRENCHMAN AND SWEDE "SHUFFLE OF THIS MOR-TAL COIL."

BIG RAILWAY PROJECT IN NORTH TEXAS-LUMBERMEN'S CON-VENTION-TEXASNEWS.

FROM BEAUMONT.

Special Telegram to The Statesman. Beaumont, April 13.—A large crowd went down on an excursion on the steamer "Pearl Rivers" to Sabine Pass and Jetties last Sunday, and secreed to enjoy the hospitality of Captain E. I. Kellie very much.

A SWEDE'S SUICIDE.

Special Telegram to the Statesman. Special Telegram to the Statesmus.

Waco, April, 13.—Gustave Kipelman, a Swede, committed suicide to-day. He lay down on a pallet, took a Winchester in his hands, pressed the muzzle to his eye and pulled the trigger with his toe. The floor was bespattered with his brains. In his pocket was found a note to his brother in Sweden, stating that he had been sick for three months, and that his brain was out of order. Nothing is known about the man in Waco.

STRIKERS ARRESTED.

Special Telegram to the Statesman. Special Telegram to the Statesman.

Bio Spinios, April 13.—Deputy United States Marshal Manning to-day arrested five strikers, among whom was C. L. Graham, master workman of the Knights of Labor assembly of this place, on a charge of impeding and disturbing the administration of justice in the United States circuit court. Mr. Manning will take his prisoners before the commissioner at Colorado City to-morrow.

LUMBERMEN'S MEETING. pecial Telegram to the Statesman.

FORT WORTH, April 13 .- The lumbermen of the rour wourn, April 18.—The almost near of the state have been in session to-day at the opera-house. Fifty delegates were present. The object of the meetings are to form a mutual limbermer's insurance company, to fix a scale of prices, and to take steps to do away with discrimination. Wm. Cameron, of Waco: O. T. Lyon, of Gainesville, and Senator Pfeuffer, of New Braunfels, are pres-ent

A THING OF THE PAST.

Special Telegram to the Statesman. Palestine, Texas, April 18—The number of shop hands is gradually being increased. The number at work to-day is 117, with a large number of applications fr m local strikers and parties from abroad. The strike at this point is regarded as a thing of the past. The number of guards at the shops has been cut down to twenty, ten of this number being railroad employes.

HOUSTON'S NEW MAYOR.

HOUSTON'S NEW MAYOR.

HOUSTON, April 13.—D. C. Smith, the new mayor, and board of aldermen, took their seats to day, quietly, although treuble was feared. Large numbers of special peace officers were quietly sworn in, to be ready for any emergency on the strength of the rumor that Mayor Baker would contest the election, and refuse to give certificates to the new aldermen. Mayor Smith and six new members were sworn in by a justice of the peace. Hundreds of people gathered at the council chamber. Many were armed. The new administration meets next Monday. Monday.

MATTERS AT BURNET. Special Telegram to the Statesman.

BURNET, TEX., April 13.—The criminal docket was taken up in the district court vesterday. The special venire was exhausted in the Turner case this morning without getting the required number

this morning without getting the required number of jurymen.

A good rain fell here last night, which will benefit the growing crop.

The caterpillar worm is doing considerable damage to fruit trees.

Captain Walter Acker and District Attorney Browning, of Lampassas, and Judge Martin, of Blanco, are the visiting attorneys.

We don't find the railroad excitement here at white heat.

white heat.

Whe have heard it prophesied here by several of the Knights of Laber that Gould and Hoxle would both be blown up in less than six months. It seems that rule or ruin is their motto.

RAILWAY ENTERPRISE.

PROMPT ACTION OF CITIZENS OF FORT WORTH.

Special Telegram to the Statesman. Four Workin, April 13.—A large meeting of the leading business men of this city was held to night. The subsidy subscription of \$30,000 was raised, and right-of-way guaranteed to the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railroad for its extension northward from Santa Fe railroad for its extension northward from Fort Worth to connection with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system. Engineers will begin the survey of the new route to-morrow. This action secures the connection of the two Santa Fe systems via Fort Worth, to Gainesville, eighty miles north, thence across Red river over one hundred miles, to the banks of the Canadian river, near the center of the Indian Territory, down to which point the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe company will immediately build from Hunnewell, Kansas. Telegraphic acceptance to-night of these subsidies finally settles the long-disputed question touching the connection of these important systems. The greatest enthusiasm prevails here over the outlook. Officials say the line across the Indian Territory will be completed within twelve months.

RUM AND RUIN.

A FRENCHMAN SUICIDES BY TAK ING CHLOROFORM.

Special Telegram to the Statesman.

Dallas, April 13.—Mr. Emile Duncan, a mattress-maker, doing business at 737 Elm street, and residing at 742 Pacific avenue, committed suicide by taking chloroform at his residence, at an early hour this morning. The deceased leaves a wife and five children; the eldest offwhich is 14 years old. He was a native of France, 28 years old. Judge Schupe was notified of the occurrence, and, after impanelling a jury, examined the remains and heard the testimony. The deceased's wife stated that her husband had been drinking to excess the last few days, and was out last night until 3 o'clock this morning. Returning home this morning he asked for a glass of water. It was brought, and set by his side. Soon afterwards it was empty, and he told kis oldest son to wash out the glass. On going to the glass it smelled strongly of chloroform. This excited the fears of his wife, who sent for a doctor, but medical aid was of no avail, and he died at 10:20 to-day. The jury, sverdict was, that the deceased had come to his death by an overdose of chloroform, intentionally administered by himself. He was a hard-working, industrious man, and his only enemy was rum, which brought about his ruin. Special Telegram to the Statesman

KENTUCKY TRAGEDY.

THREE INSTANCES OF BLOODY, FATAL WORK.

FATAL WORK.

LOUISVILLE, Ky, April 13.—Information reached here to-day of three sensational murders in Bell county, Ky., during the past week. Elihu, a sailor, married a sister of Wm. Shell. The couple quarreled, and the woman deserted him. The husband went in search of his wife, accompanied by young Shell, her brother. They found her in Pinevile bid in a smoke house. The sailor forced her to go with him, and as they started away Shell shot the sailor three times, mortally wounding him. Shell was one of the men who murdered Hoskins and his daughter about a year ago.

In the second murder, Berry Turner started out saying he was going to kill his man that day. Meeting a man named Lewis, he leveled his gun and shot him dead without a warning.

The third case occurred on Clear creek. A number of countrymen had gathere lat a house, and after engaging in a drunken frolic, got into a general fight. When the smoke of battle cleared away. Beth Gordon was found dead, and Wm. Dougherty, who, it is thought, killed Goodin, was stretched on the floor with one eye shot out and his nose shot off.

METHODIST PREACHERS.

THEIR VIEWS UPON THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Chicago, April 13.—The Methodist ministers of the city, at their regular meeting yesterday, dis-cussed the eight-hour movement, and almost unanimously favored it. The feature of the dis-cussion was a series of remarks by Bishop Bow-man, of St. Louis. He declared the recklessness of the strikers in East St. Louis, and across the bridge, was caused in large part by the careless.

ness of the railway companies, regarding the meral welfare of their employes. Some time he expected to wake up in the morning and hear that Chicago was on tire in six or seven places. There was no such conflict between labor and capital as had been intimated. The agitators were not considering the fact that the price of labor had been steadily increasing for the last fifty years, while for some time the income of capital had been decreasing.

reasing.

"And I don't want to be taken as defending Jay Gould," said the bishop. "I would like to see some one take him by the neck and kick him tarough New York, as long as he was not killed." He thought if the masse: could be brought to realize that there wasn't any conflict, the eight-hour question would adjust itself.

STRIKERS HUNTING WORK.

STRIKERS HUNTING WORK.

St. Louis, April Bl.—Information comes from Scialia, Mo., that the strike is dying out there New men are going to work daily, generally of the class most needed. Machiniste, and many of the old men, are leaving for other places in search of work, not being sole to remain idle any longer. Several will go to California. The master carbuilder says that he has all the men he needs at present, and that his departments are equally as well supplied at Hannibal and Parsons.

back to the reduction basis, against which they struck in 1885.

Tenth—Stockyard men at Sedalia have frequently worked twenty-four hours on a stretch, and have never received any pay for overtime. They have generally worked ten hours, and have averaged fifteen hours a day.

Eleventh—Bridge-building gangs in Sedalia and Washington have not received extra pay for traveling at night, or working in water, or working over time.

Twelfth—Section hands have been paid \$1.10 a day, and during the winter were allowed only to make a day's work. Of the men at and about Sedalia most have to live and support families on this \$8.30 a week.

Thirteenth—The wages of some skopmen at Sedalia were less than those paid to the same shopmen at other points. The wages of some men were cut and never restored after the agreement.

ALDERMANIC THIEVES.

New York, April 13.—Thomas Cleary, Michael Duffle, Louis Wendel, Rudolph Fulgraff, Arthur J. McQuade, Thomas Shelder, Patrick Farley, John O'Neill and Henry N. Saler, members of the board of aldermen of 1884, were all arrested this morning. Recorder Smith had issued warrants, which placed them in Police Inspector Byrnes' hands.

The charges against them are similar to those against the aldermen previously arrested; namely, the acceptance of bribes for their votes on the Broadway surface railroad franchise. They were all taken to police headquarters and locked up. McLages were immediately sent out by them in search of bondsmen.

Thos. Cleary is a member of the present board of aldermen.

About 11 o'clock this morning Alderman McCabe was also arrested.

Alderman Fink, of the 1884 board, is now the only member of that body in the city who is not under arrest.

Ex-Alderman O'Riley has just been arrested by Ex-Alderman @ Riley has just been arrested by the further and the purple of the persons wounded on a friday are not expected to live.

The railroad situation in East St. Louis to-day is much the same as yesterday. All the roads expect.

under arrest.

Ex-Alderman O'Riley has just been arrested by Police Inspector Byrnes.

Recorder Smythe fixed the bail at \$25,000 in each case. At half past 12 o clock the grand jury entered the court of general sessions with indictments charging twelve of the aldermen of 1884 with bribery. The indictments were similar to those presented against Jachne, vice-president of the present board and member of that of 1884, and ex-Aldermen Kirk and Pearson. The indicted aldermen are Fuldgraff, Mendel, McQuade, Shields, Duffly, Cleary, Farley, Sayles, Reilly, O'Neill, McCabe and one other, whose name is not made public, as he has not yet been name is not made public, as he has not yet been

BOY STRIKERS IN TROY.

Taor, N. Y. April 13.—About half the scholars at the Eleventh ward school struck for shorter hours this afternoon. They demanded a single session per day, from 8 a. m. until noon. The boys procured sticks, and threatened violence to the pupils who did not join in. Police were sent to give whatever protection was necessary. The strikers tried to induce the boys in another school to follow their example.

A LUNATIC AGITATOR.

New Yorks, April 13.—Regarding the threatened boycott of Jay Gould by the Central labor union, Robert Blisset, the labor agitator, said yesterday: "fust as John Brown's death was the first death in the rebellion, so the deaths of the innocent people in East St. Louis are the first in the new rebellion that is sure to come. The boycott is our most effective weapon, and we shall see if Gould can withstand it. The strikers are going to be supported by us. At the clothes cutters' meeting on Saturday each man was assessed \$1 a week for them, and we have 1,500 members.

PANAMA.

EXPLOSION ON BOARD.

Panama, April 13.—News has just reached here from Tamoco that an explosion occurred there on a small river steamer, running on the Columbia river, March 39, which killed lifteen and severely wounded twenty-two persons; thirteen escaping unburt. The accident occurred about 5 p. m., just as the steamer was about to start for Barbadoes. The vessel was completely wrecked. THE SPANISH COMMISSION.

Panama, April 13.—The Spanish commission to inspect the canal has arrived at Colon on the steamship Mossalones, which left Vigo March 10.
The president of the commission is Captain Elsea Sanchez, and consists in all of twenty persons. An official inspection will commence to

SECRETARY MANNING. New York, April 13.—A Washington special to the Post says that the nearest friends of Secretary Manning assert that it is settled that he will not attempt to resume his duties at the treasury depart, ment if, as now seems probable, he shall partly recover his health. One of his friends thinks that, when his physicians will permit him to travel, he will take a sea voyage, and that he will then be appointed minister to Austria.

"Manning's appointment," said this gentleman, would be very pleasantly received by Austria, and would help to remove the slight difference that has existed since the Kelley incident."

AN UNKNOWN WRECK.

Sac Harson, April 13.—While Captain Conklin, of the Georgia life saving station, was on watch this morning he discovered the broadside of a schooner lying on the beach about three miles east of East Harnton. The bow was evidently smashed. Apparently there was a portion of the schooner of about 500 tons. Another piece of wreckage was seen in the ocean working towards shore. No name has been found yet, but it is supposed she is the schooner which sunk the steamship Oregon.

WANT AN INCREASE.

WANT AN INCREASE.

Chicago, April 13.—A Rock Island, Ill., special says: Comretities from the different divisions of the Rock Island road, representing freight conductors and brakemen, met in secret session to isconfider the subject of wages. As a result the well-bear well-be

THE INQUEST.

THE CORONER INVESTIGA TING THE SHOOTING IN

EAST ST. LOUIS.

TESTIMONY SO FAR DAMAGING TO THE STRIKERS-THE STORY

OF THE "COWBOY."

STRIKERS HUNTING WORK.

St. Lovis, April 13.—Information comes from Sefalias, Mo, that the strike is drigg out there. New men are going to work daily, generally of the class most needed. Machinists, and many of the class most needed. Machinists, and many of the class most needed. Machinists, and many of the class morth of the present of the present of the present of the present of the Hamilton and Parsons.

FINDING TESTIMONY.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR MAKING OUT A CASE.

St. Louis, April 13.—The national executive committee of the Knights of Labor has been collecting reports of all violations by the Missouri. Pacific of the agreement of March 15 to the present, to give to any arbitration committee that resolution. The following general bill of complaints has been brought up:

First—In many cases the September wages never were restored, as the agreement of March 15, 1885, provided, as Secoal—Section foremen were reduced \$5 per month willout any notice.

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Fourth—Engine wipers in the round house were reduced from \$1.25 to \$1.55 per day.

Fifth—The car foreman at Fort Worth was reduced \$100 miles were allowed only one-half time for traveling.

Seventh—The car men at Parsons, Kas, were reduced from \$1.25 to \$1.55 per day.

Fifth—The car foreman at Port Worth was reduced \$100 miles were allowed only one-half time for traveling.

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USUAL STATUS.

St. Louis, April 13.—The whole force of drivers of the ist. Louis Transfer company, confident of protection by the militia from molestation, have returned to their old places, and scores of transfer wagons, together with private trucks and other vehicles, are busy this morning hauling freight to the various depots of the railroads centering in East at Louis. The force of men who returned to work yesterday was increased this morning by many more of those who availed themselves of military protection to secure employment.

Most of the roads now have full crews of switchmen and yardmen, and it is expected that in a few days resumption of operations by a large majority of the roads will be completed. Yesterday the bridge company had not been able to secure a sufficient number of men to handle all freight, but to-day several more of their men resumed their old positions, and the company is doing a business almost as large as it was before the strike.

the strike.

In the yards the switch engines have been running backward and forward all morning, making up freight trains, two of which have been sent out by the Burlington road without interference by the strikers. The Wabash has sent out one train, and those being made up in other yards will soon follow.

The railroad situation in East St. Louis to-day is much the same as yesterday. All the roads except the Louisville & Cairo Short line are receiving and handling all freight offered, and are sending out all trains required by the business to be done. The old men are not returning as fast as they were expected to, being afraid that when the militia are withdrawn they will be forced out again, and persecuted in some manner.

STRIKERS IN SCHOOL.

CURIOUS MANIFESTATION OF THE STRIKE MANIA.

GREEN POINT, L. I., April 13.—About 100 public school boys, of all ages, unde a demand upon the principal that recess be extended from 15 to 30 minutes. Ther demands first being acceded to, the boys refused to return to school after the morning boys refused to return to school after the morning recess and picketed the entrance, to prevent others from entering. The trouble assumed such threat-ening proportions that the principal sent for the police, and a sergeant and several officers were soon on the spot. Finally the mother of the ring-leader arrived and forced her son into school after which the rest of the boys quietly marched in. DIDN'T WANT THEM.

CHICAGO, April 13.—A committee of the Knights of Labor called upon C. H. McCormick, and demanded the reinstatement of the 800 men discharged in the recent strike, and whose places were filled by non-union men. McCormick positively refused to re employ the men, having given them a fair opportunity to return to work. The committee declare their intention to have the general executive board declare a boycott against the firm.

INCREASE OVER LAST YEAR.

New York, April 13.—The following dispatch was received at the office of the Missouri Pacific railroad this morning:

Sr. Locus, April 13.—Two hundred and sixty trains were run yesterday, containing 4,140 loaded cars, an increase of 48 trains and 208 loaded cars over the same day last year. Quiet at all points. (Signed)

H. M. HOXIE.

ATTEMPTED ARSON. Kansas Cirry, April 13.—The fact became known to-day that an attempt was made to fire the Missouri Pacific freight depot, in West Kansas City, last night. An offiser discovered an unknown main the act of lighting a pile of shavings placed against the building. The miscreant escaped, though the officer sent several shots after him.

FORT BOWIE, Ariz., April 13.—General Miles arrived here last night. Gen. Crook issued a general order relinquishing the command of the department of Arizona. Gen. Miles says he will continue in pursuit of the hostiles until they are killed or captured. GENERAL CROOK.

FREIGHT BRAKEMEN. CAIRO, Ill., April 12.—The freight brakemen of the Mobile & Ohio railroad struck this morning, iemaxding \$55 for twenty-six trips of 100 miles each, and two cents per mile for over time.

MORE SWITCHMEN AT WORK. St. Louis, April 12.—Another telephone report from East St. Louis says the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy yard and switchmen have returned to

MATTERS AT KYLE.

Special Telegram to the States: KYLE, April 7 .- Alt bugh a slight frost was visible in some localities this morning, still, but little damage was done to corn.

Mr. W. H. Bunton, an Austin cattle king, has been in this community the past few days gathering up saddle ponies with which to made a big cattle drive to Colorado.

Mr. W. J. Good has gone to Colorado City off cattle business. At last, our merchants have commenced receiving their spring stock. At a recent meeting of the Hook and

TEXAS NEWS. FACTS AND OPINIONS CULLED FROM STATE EXCHANGES. The Cross Timbers.

Henrietta has her proposition to the Missouri Pacific in good shape and will hand it in soon. Our neighbors have invested a good deal of work and money in this enterprise, and if they fail in securing the road, labor won't have its just reward. We don't consider their case a very hopeful one.

THE DISPOSITION OF THE SCHOOL LAND, AS A POLITICAL ISSUE.

We expect the coming campaign to be one of deep interest. The people gener-ally are studying issues and no man can go before them with a vague or uncertain platform. Men must come out squarely on all leading questions and make their positions a matter of principle instead of policy. The question which most con-cerns the voters of this part of Texas is thd disposition of the school land.

Texas Panhandle. We would suggest to the land board that they might benefit the country and save millions of tons of the dear children's grass by devising some means to prevent the prairie fires, which annually consume every particle of vegetation in these parts. It may be wrong for a poor set-tler's cow to eat this grass and thus pre-vent the flames from devouring it, but we should certainly prefer the cow, as the flames will not only destroy the grass, but kill out young trees, etc.

AN EXACT ECHO OF AUSTIN'S CRY. San Antonio Express.

It was the intelligent mayor of a city, not San Antonio city, however, who spoke as follows to his common council:

This brings us face to face with sewerage, a necessity which is forcing itself upon us, and from which we cannot turn aside. This demands immediate attention. Some means must be devised whereby we can rid our city of its daily accumulation of waste and filth, otherwise the health of its citizens must suffer. I would advocate the solving of this problem at an early date. We are now considered a healthy city, and I would have our name as such remain unsullied. If, from neglect of this, we should fall into ill-repute, as regards the healthfulness of our city, and should lose our foothold, disastrous results weald soon follow. Upon the health and prosperity of a city depends its growth. We must look to her needs, and as far as possible meet her demands. No light responsi sibility is ours to guard the city's interest, and expend her resources with wisdom

Waller Coun'y Couri r. Only one-seventh of the prisoners in the Texas penitentiary last year were na-

tive Texans. Wichita county is being rapidly settled up, the immigration being largely from Ohio. Much of the soil will be over-

turned for the first time this season. "ELBOW BOOM" YET.

Texas has about eight persons to the square mile, and ninety acres for every one of her population. IS IT TEXAS JUSTICE?

A negro convict passing through Dallas for the penitentiary bewailed his bad luck. He said he had killed three men and had never been troubled, and now was going up for stealing an old cow-bait

of a horse and it worried him. The Waco Evening Rambler—is a young but remarkably precocious paper. Hon. A. W. Terrell's great speech, delivered at Anstin on the evening of the 8th instant, demonstrates the fact that he is thoroughly conversant with the causes underlying the existing troubles between capital and labor. He recites the grievances of labor in such plain terms that all may understand them, and he makes the charge that corporate power, by influencing class legislation, has established monopolies of such magnitude and strength that the people have just cause to be alarmed at such encroachments. He

suggests a remedy for existing evils and

would have the people check the cormor-

ant and the commone.



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